" In Senatum renit," To compare the entry into the Senate of the United States by a person elevated by the vote of the Legislature of one of the States to that high office with that of the conspirator Catiline into the Senate of Ancient Rome, were an indecorum most unbecoming. But to avow the opinion, that the conspiracy of Catiline was far less alarming, far ess deleterious, much less obnoxious to condemnation, than the recent bill of a Senator restricting the urisdiction of the Courts of the United States, is beither extravagant nor unwarranted. Had the conspiracy of Catiline succeeded, Rome could still have recovered from the temporary injury. To deny to the Judicial department of our General Government the authority and the functions until this time ever possessed by it, were to deny to this moderate and LIMITED Government the security of its supremacy, and the safety and integrity of the Governments of the States; or, to speak more comprehensibly, yet not inaccurately, were to deny to the Constitution the power of accomplishing any one of the great purposes for which it is declared in its preamble. The people of the United States ordained and established

it. The mover of this bill avows in the inception of his remarks, "Against all my legal education and preconceptions, against the reiterated rulings" of the Supreme Court, "against all professional tradition, and against the authority of all the writers on American Constitutional Law, I found myself involuntarily loubting the right of the Court to declare an act of Congress invalid for unconstitutionality." By some, such an avowal might be pronounced the audacity of a superior genius; by others, the presumption of ignorance: and by others the crude folly of a hasty opinion. Without indulging in any such terms of ensure or disapprobation, it may be properly said, as the mover declares, that the period of gestation of this anomalous thing was within "two years," that it would have been better for his fame if the incubation had been shorter, unless, like the egg found by Sindbad the Sailor, its monstrosity must have rejuired so long a term of parturition.

The Senator frankly tells us of his "involuntarily oubting" mind; and we cannot but believe it would have been happy for him had he remembered a saying of Lord Bacon, that "doubts among thoughts are like bats among the birds: they only fly by twilight.

But this could not have been so ; for the mover is assured that the delivery of this monster notion only needed the coming of the noonday of the congregated councils of this nation, in whose presence the egg is broken; and out comes a bird. "one of whose claws was as large as the trunk of a large

Amid the spasms and the threes of this extraorlinary production, we should be at a loss to solve the problem of its existence, were we not apprised of the mystery by its author. "This question." he says, forced itself upon me: Does the Constitution vest in one body of men the exclusive power to make laws for the 'nation and at the same time vest in another body of men the power to annul them ?" "To answer this affirmatively," he tells us, " as the Supreme Court in effect claims it should be answered. presented to my mind a solecism as well as so grave in imputation upon the legal acumen and common sense of the framers of the Constitution, that I was led from this point into an examination of the whole sub-

The answer to this question is a direct negation to all its parts:

First: The Constitution does not vest in one body of men the exclusive power to make laws; for the President's sanction is given to all laws; not only those made with his unreserved approval, but those as to which he has interposed his veto, if repassed by twothirds of each branch of Congress, as provided in the seventh section of the first of its articles.

Second: The Supreme Court never, "in effect" or otherwise has claimed, "the power to annul a law." The fundamental positions taken by the Supreme Court are to be seen in its own language, quoted by the Senator :

It is emphatically the province and duty of the judi "It is emphatically the province and duty of the judicial department to say what the law is. Those who apply the rule to particular cases must of necessity example and interpret that rule. If two laws conflict with each other, the Courts must decide the operation of each. If a law be in opposition to the Constitution, if both the law and the Constitution apply to a particular case, so that the Court must either decide that case conformably a the haw, disregarding the Constitution, or conformably a the Constitution, disregarding the law, the Court must intertwine which of these conflicting rules governs the case. This is of the very sesence of judicial duty."

What is the comment on this clear exposition of the indicial power of the Government? "The initial proposition," the Senator says, "while true in one sense, is not applicable to the question. A court in form a legal enactment, and to that extent may say what the statute law is; but beyond that its function is merely to expound and interpret the terms of the statute. The Congress is composed of Senators and Representatives, each of whom is sworn to support he Constitution. Authorized by the people to exerise their highest sovereign attribute, they are thereby invested with the sole and exclusive canacity and right of judging and determining the necessity and propriety of any law, without appeal from their decision, save to their constituents. This is too plain a proposition to need more than its statement;" and the conclusion arrived at from his statement is declared to be this, "The passage of any bill, therefore, is of necessity a legislative judgment of both houses that it is constitutional: a judgment de jure and de facto, rendered by a tribunal having exclusive perisdiction of the question in the first instance and competent to render it." Was there ever a greater ignorance displayed of the position (quoted) of the Supreme Court ? It declares "its province and duty to be, first, to say what the law is, and, having s ione, if two laws conflict with each other, to decide on the operation of each."

Is not the Constitution a law, and a supreme law ? Does it not so declare itself to be in its sixth article ? But are laws enacted by Congress, because of such enactment, necessarily supreme laws ! The language of the Constitution denies this careless, groundless ussertion. The words are express, that the laws passed by Congress to be supreme laws shall be made in pursuance of the Constitution." Who is to decide? The Senator, denying the power of the Judicial department, assumes it solely to the Legislative department; and for what reason? Because, as he asserts, "they are authorized by the people to exercise the highest sovereign attribute without appeal, save to their constituents."

The answer to this mere assertion of the Senator is again a negation. Who can show that the power of enacting laws is a higher, more a sovereign attribute, than the power of deciding upon their constitu-

if this idle question were raised, it might be said, on the contrary, as the enforcement of the laws, its peaceful enforcement, is the office of the "Judicial power." that this power is the higher of the two, for the obvious reason that a law with no power to enforce it is virtually a nullity. The Constitution, however, makes no distinction of rank between the three great departments of the Government. It is content to declare the powers and the duties of each these powers and duties intended by it to be co-ordinate and co-operative. But, says the mover, to escape the consequences of his own position, if an act were passed " palpably and self-evidently violative of the Constitution, this would import no judgment of Congress in favor of its inviolability, but a judgment of the exactly contrary character, to be sustained and executed only by revolutionary force." We would ask in reply. Cannot there be, are there not cases, the cases of only probable occurrence, which are not " palpably and self-evidently violative of the Constitution," in which the interposition of the Judicial power calmly corrects an error f And again, in cases "palpably and self-evidently violative of the Constitution," may not the interposition of the Judicial power arrest the evil, call forth the influence of public sentiment, or put forth its arm, and thus prevent the calamity of " revolutionary force,"

or check it in its inception? The next positions of the mover are intended to disprove the conclusion that, upon his theory, Congress es in effect "omnipotent." What are these disproofs? First: That it implies "the hypothesis that the majority of Congress may be equally re-

gardless of their oath of office, of the Constitution. But to limit that power to what it then was, to deand the people." Does the passage of an unconstitutional law warrant any such hypothesis? May not Congress commit an error !- has it not committed errors without any such regardlessness ! And these, as before said, are the cases of probable occurrence where the judicial power may be and is interposed

wisely and beneficially.

The second disproof is the naked assertion and assumption that "even if all these things could be, the judiciary is not the body to rectify the misdeeds of Congress." Why not? The opposite assertion is not ours, but the assertion of the Constitution itself!

The third ground taken is this:

"But if the exclusive right in Congress to judge and determine the constitutionality of its own acts would be omnipotence, what is that higher and more exclusive right claimed by the judiciary to reverse the judgment of the people's representatives, and substitute its own therefor, as final, supreme, and irreversible ! The Congress are chosen by the people, and the Judges are not: the Congress represents the people, and the Judges do not; the Congress is invested with the legislative sovereignty of the nation, and the Judges are not; and, if we must choose between legislative omnipotence and judicial omnipotence. I am for that which springs from the fountain of power, the people, and not for that which a few servants of the people choose to assert in themselves by the more than doubtful title of their own implication."

As to most of this rhodomontade, again we inter-The third ground taken is this:

As to most of this rhodomontade, again we interpose a most decided negation. "The Congress," it is said, " is chosen by the people, and the Judges are not." On the contrary, we aver that the Judges are chosen by the people by a fuller, larger, more comprehensive and yet concentrated voice, than is any member of either House of Congress. The representative is chosen by the constituency only of the district which elects him, and whether that district shall comprehend a greater or less number of constituents depends on legislation. The Senator is chosen by the Legislature of the one State he represents. But the Judges of final resort are nominated by the President, who is the representative, not of any part, but of the whole nation; and in their appointment the Senate, the body representing all the States, must concur by a consenting majority, and no legislation can affect their choice. As to the rest of this utterance, who does not know that the judicial power is held under the Constitution by the same right as is the legislative power; and, as it only can be, is more defined than that large and in certain respects necessarily undefined and plenary power? Thus, the revenue power is plenary, has no other bounds than to "provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States;' and thus the last clause of the seventh section of the first article of the Constitution is in these words: "To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof." The Senator closes his tirade with an answer to

the objection, that "if Congress cannot be restrained by the Judiciary, then private rights have no protection." What is his answer ! "Private rights find as many and as zealous advocates in the two Houses of Congress as can be found elsewhere, and are as safe here from infraction as they would be in other hands." With no disposition to question the integrity of either House of Congress, we confine ourselves to saying that this is mere assertion by a man of little public experience, and may properly be met by the assertion of a man of as large public experience as that of any other American citizen living or who has ever lived. We refer to Mr. Madison. In the 44th number of The Federalist, being a vindication of "the powers proposed to be vested in the Constitution," this language is seen: "The sober people of America are weary of the fluctuating policy which has directed the public councils. They have seen, with regret and with indignation, that sudden changes and legislative interferences, in cases affecting personal rights, become jobs in the hands of enterprising and influential speculators, and snares to the more industrious and less informed part of the community. They have seen, too, that one legislative interference is but the first link of a long chain of repetitions; every subsequent interference being naturally produced by the effects of the preceding." These facts, he states, suggested a "thorough reform which will banish speculations on public measures, inspire a general prudence and industry, and give a regular course to the business of society." What was the contemplated reform? Not a restriction of the general powers of the Constitution to those in the Articles of Confederation as to revenue; for the powers are the same in their extent, though widely different in their operation. Not in an enumeration of all the legislative powers; for the very language of the Constitution was used because such ennumeration was pronounced by Madison to be 'chimerical." What then must have been the contemplated reform ! Must it not have been, beside rejecting the limitation in the second article of the may decide whether what purports to be a statute is | Confederation, of powers " expressly " delegated-the institution of a corrective, expounding Judicial power which did not exist under the Confederation? We have traced successively nearly all the remarks

of the Senator from Missouri on this most important topic in no clement spirit, for we think they are entitled to no elemency. This is proved by his remark, two days later: "It must be understood that there is a Congress of the nation that wielded the sorereignty of the nation, and whose power could not be strangled by the Supreme Court nor by any State authority."

Had he been reading the story of Laocoon, or again with Sindbad met with "a serpent of immeasurable length?" Why was he not reminded of the utter follies of his delectations by the distinct, discriminating declaration of a much abler Senator, from glorious, ever-loyal Vermont:

"Though willing to go as far as the Senator from Mis-souri, defonding the political position of Congress, yet he thought to declare that the tribunals of the country had no power to sit in judgment upon the laws passed under the Constitution, was to go beyond what the liberty of any people could endure for any great length of time."

To help out his case, the Senator remarks: To deep out his case, the Schator remarks:

"From the study of English law it results, in my judgent, that the judicial power, granted by the Constituon, contained no authority to declare an act of the Nanual Legislature, claimed to have been passed in
irsuance of its powers, void for any cause whatever."

What, we ask, must be the sort of judgment that comes to such a result, when it is known to every student of history that the English law could not possibly have taught any relative result whatever ! "In England, the authority of Parliament is transcend-int, and has no bounds. The validity of an act of Parliament caunot be drawn in question by the Tudicial Department." 2 Dallas, 394.

To affright the nation with the hobgoblin, the fearful omnipotence of the judicial power is paraded before us. We ask the Senator these questions: Though occasionally abused by tyrannical excesses toward individuals, has the judicial power of any Government ever triumphed over the legislative power ! and has not the legislative power in many, many instances, either triumphed over, or sought to triumph over, the judicial power ? The alarm is not new. It was raised, and was exposed, while the Constitution was before the people for their adoption or rejection. Again, we may recur to The Federalist, number 80, written by the pen of Hamilton, a

lawyer as well as a statesman:

"The supposed danger of indiciary encroachments on
the legislative authority, which has been upon many
oceasions reiterated, is, in reality, a phantom. Particular
misconstructions and contraventions of the will of the
Legislature may now and then happen; but they can
never be so extensive as to smount to an inconvenience,
or in any sensible degree affect the order of the political
system. This may be inferred with certainty from the
general nature of the judicial power, from the objects to
which it relates, from the manner in which it is exercised,
from its comparative weakness, and from its total incapacily to support its usurgations by force. And the inference is greatly fortified by the consideration of the
important constitutional check which the power of instituting imposedments in one part of the legislative body,
and of determining upon them in the other, would give
to that body upon the members of the judicial department. This alone is a complete security."

With one more grosslyferroneous statement, we lawyer as well as a statesman:

With one more grosslylerroneous statement, we pass to more valuable matter. "The Judicial power," the Senator remarks, "under the Constitution of the United States, as will be more fully shown presently, is that which was understood and known as judicial power at the common law when the Constitution was formed in 1787. What that power was then it is now-no more, no less; and it is incapable of enlargement or diminution, either by act of Congress, or by any practice since 1787, however long continued." Had this indiscreet Sepator said that the then judicial power in its exercise was to be governed by the rules which then existed, either by the common law or by statute, in its administration we would admit the proposition; but with this qualclare it incapable of enlargement or diminution, can anything be more contrary to the facts or more preposterous? In every government, the judicial power is such, and no other, and can be no other than such as the government establishes and recognizes; and, so far from being incapable of enlargement or diminution, is what the government shall from to time establish and recognize. We mean, of course, the constitution of the government. And why should it not be so ! If the constitution can enlarge or diminish the legislative or the executive power at the will of the people, amending the constitution, can it not enlarge or diminish the judicial power? Surely, so adulatory a recognizer of the people as "the fountain of power," it would seem, ought to be the last to dry up this fountain, or to diminish its waters, or to stop its flow.

The simple question is, What is the judicial power established by the Constitution! Let it speak for itself. The third article, in its second section, declares it in full. Next, what was intended by its framers, and what was understood by the people of the United States, when adopting it, to be its extent? That this extent embraces the very power denied to it by the Senator, may be a "grave imputation," as he says hypothetically, "upon the legal acumen and common sense of the framers of the Constitution;" but that it is not so, we will now show, trusting that their fame will survive it. Indeed, we believe that the Senator will not be called upon to sing a requiem over their deluded memories. The two principal authors of The Federalist were Hamilton and Madisen. Jay was also a contributor of a few of the numbers: but, if what he wrote were omitted from the work, this omission, as has been truly said by another, would not impair the value of this great commentary. In the 44th number of The Federalist previously quoted, while vindicating the power conferred upon Congress of passing all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers vested by the Constitution, Madison observes: "If it be asked, what is to be the consequence, in case the Congress shall misconstrue this part of the Constitution, and exercise powers not warranted by its true meaning, I answer, The same as if they should misconstrue or enlarge any other power vested in them, as if the general powers had been reduced to particulars, and any of these were to be violated; the same, in short, as if the State legislatures should violate their respective constitutional authorities. In the first instance (mark the expression) in the first instance, the success of the usurpation will depend on the executive and judiciary departments, which are to EXPOUND and give effect to the legislative acts; and in the last resort a remedy must be obtained from the people, who can, by the election of more faithful representatives, annul the acts of the usurpers." Such is the language of a man who deemed it, in part of his after life, his eminent merit to espouse and advocate the strictest constructions of the Constitution, and the most assiduous, guarded interpretation and assertion of

State rights. Nor upon this great subject, it is seen, was Hamilton silent; nor could it be supposed that he would be silent when it is remembered that to him is ascribed the organization of the judicial power. Indeed, whether correctly or not, to him the elder Adams, then Vice-President, is stated to have ascribed the framing of the Judiciary act.

So early as 1783, in resolutions prepared by him to be submitted to Congress, embodying the reasons for calling a General Convention to revise the Confederation, he specifies "the want of a Federal Judicature." In 1787, in the 22d number of The Federalist, he remarks: "the want of a judiciary power crowns the defects of the confederation." And, while the Constitution was discussed before the people, he thus meets the very objection to the judiciary power, now most indiscreetly and unwarrantably preferred:

meets the very objection to the judiciary power, now most indiscreetly and unwarrantably preferred:

"Some perplexity," he observes, in the 78th number of The Pederalist," respecting the rights of the courts to pronounce legislative acts void, because contrary to the Constitution, has arisen from an imagination that the dectrine would imply a superiority of the Judiciary to the legislative power. It is urged that the authority which can declare the acts of another void must necessarily be superior to the one whose acts may be declared void.

"There is no position which depends on clearer principles, than that every act of a delegated authority, contrary to the tenor of the commission under which it is exercised, is void. No legislative act, therefore, contrary to the Constitution, can be valid. To deny this would be to affirm that the deputy is greater than the principal; that the servant is above his master; that he perincipal; that the servant is above his master; that he perincipal; that the people are superior to the people themselves; that men acting by virtue of powers may do not only what their powers do not authorize, but what they forbid. If it be said that the legislative body are themselves the constitutional judges of their own powers, and that the construction likely put upon them is conclusive upon the other departments, it may be answered, that this cannot be the natural presumption, where it is not to be collected from any particular provisions in the Constitution.

"It is not otherwise to be supposed that the Constitution could intend to enable the representatives of the people to substitute their will for that of their constituents. It is far more rational to suppose that the courts were designed to be an intermediate body between the people and the Legislature, in order, among other things, to keep the latter within the limits assigned to their authority. The interpretation of the laws is the proper and the peculiar provision of the courts. A Constitution is in fact, and must be regarded by t rather than by those which are not fundamental.

The quotations will not be followed farther, for the reason that the ground here taken by a principal framer, and the chief expounder of the Constitution, is impregnable; and justifies the assent of every re flecting lover of it, to the pregnant language of Hamilton, "The courts of justice are to be considered as the bulwarks of a limited Constitution;" not that their power to expound the Constitution and the laws stands upon higher ground than if it were directly conferred by the Constitution; but that "it is deducible from the general theory of a limited Constitution, and as far as it is true, is equally applicable to most, if not all, the State governments." . "Limitations can be preserved in practice in no other way, than through the mediums of the courts of justice, whose duty it must be to declare all acts contrary to the manifest tenor of the Constitution, void.

What, and how many, Ithese limitations are, not only in the Constitution itself, but necessarily arising from the coexistence of our national Government and numerous State governments, it is unnecessary to indicate; but that they are such and so many, that the denier of the judicial power to the extent to which it was vindicated by two of the framers of the Constitution, necessarily becomes the advecate of an unlimited government, is not to be questioned.

What and how great are the powers embraced in the Constitution, it is also unnecessary to trace; but that the exertion of some of these powers, within the prescribed limits of the Constitution, is in obedience to the paramount will of the people over the will of the legislature, if opposed to that exertion, is a proposition which has been proven by experience; and the denier of which is the advocate of doctrine which emasculates our Government. We close with this quotation from another writing of Hamilton, confirmed by a previous statement of Jefferson "In a representative republic the legislative department is the Aaron's rod, most likely to swallow up the rest, and therefore to be guarded with particular care and caution."

It may be asked, Why thus vindicate now the true meaning and intent of the Constitution, inasmuch as the Senate and the House and the President, "sworn

to support the Constitution," are fully to be trusted ! The reply is a reply of experience. Have not the treaty power, the revenue power, as protective of American industry; and chiefly the power of coercion over rebellion, all by the slaveholders, been all brought into question, and now by a Senator from the mighty West, with its massive interests and accumulating population, the judicial power, the richest, brightest gem of the Constitution! All these questionings have been met, the three former by the reason, the fourth by the bared, ontstretched arm of this mighty ration-and now is intruded a fifth, more dangerous and obnoxious than all the ification: until other rules should be established. I rest, so it would render the Constitution not worth

sustaining. In this view, while there may be pity for the aggressor, the aggression must be repelled and stigmatized.

THE UNION COLONY.

IRRIGATION-THE CONSTITUTION. In giving to the public the constitution and by-laws of this colony, as adopted, I wish to make some statements in regard to what is supposed to be the greatest difficulty—irrigation. What is suited for a small colony is not so for a large one. The healthfulness and purity of the atmosphere of Colorado are due to the fact that rain seldom falls, hence there must be artificial supply. Now, to make a selection that shall include also, rich soil coal, stone, and iron ore, and be in a vicinity where tim-ber can be had, is the work of the Locating Committee. Such a combination is rare even in the old States, and wherever it exists real estate has great value. There is scarcely a doubt that such a combination can be had in a territory so large as Colorado, and which has not been culled as other Western States have been. Irrigation is cheap or dear according to the amount of land to be watered and the distance the water is to be brought. It is an improvement which corresponds to what must be made in every new country that it may be habitable; it is no greater than must be made in any new State where rain falls-perhaps it is not so greatsince the Colony, besides manufacturing, will largely engage in growing stock, which is to be cared for by herdsmen, as is everywhere practiced in Colorado, and no fencing will be needed, at least, at present. Every good farmer who settles in a new country goes into the stock business as soon as he can, and he ceases to grow grain except for his own use: The cost of irrigation is perhaps equal to fencing, and it is a work that is to be extended from year to year. During the first year gardens can be plowed and some vegetables raised, and a few acres for each member prepared for growing breadstuffs the next year. A new settler needs at least 18 months in which to grow bread, wherever he may locate, hence the actual con dition in Colorado is the same as in Iowa, but the preparation is of a different kind. That this system requires work is true, but there is no place on the face of the earth where work is not required, and there ought to be none. A colony which can control water in that country will be master of the situation for all time. Some look upon irrigation as an alarming thing, but they do not consider that by this means the growth and yield of fruit, vegetables, and grain are enormous, as is proved by the productions of California, now in the front rank of food-pro ducing States; while in Colorado, where there are many good farms, there is a similar exhibit, and its wheat is uperior to the finest Genesce. Nor is irrigation a new thing at all. It is practiced in Southern Europe, particularly in the valley of the Po, which is the gar Italy, and it has been established in a large part of Asia for so many ages that it is seldom mentioned. That a country where irrigation is a necessity, is favorable for

sight of their Creator-were placed in the Garden of sight of their Creator

Eden, which was watered by a river.

N. C. MEEKER. CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

health and human development, would seem evident

from the fact that the first human pair-precious in the

OF THE UNION COLONY, ORGANIZED IN NEW-YORK, DECEMBER 23, 1869. The object of the above named Colony shall be to settle on Government or other cheap land in the West, to the end that men may engage in various indus-tries and pursuits, and that they may have homes of their own, and that schools and churches may be con-

ARTICLE I. The officers shall be a President, Vice President, Treasurer and Executive Committee, appointed by the Colony in session, and a Committee of Location, an Auditing Committee and a Secretary appointed by the Executive Committee. The duties of the various officers shall be the same as belong to other organized bodies.

ART. H. The Secretary shall receive such compensation as the Executive Committee shall hereafter provide, and the Auditing Committee shall examine the accounts and report monthly to the Colony.

ART. HI. The Locating Committee shall select with their best judgment a location suitable for the settlement of the Colony. ARTICLE I. The officers shall be a President, Vice Presi-

of the Colony.

ART. IV. The President shall represent the Colony, and always act under its direction when practicable, and shall report his actions at each meeting of the Executive Committee.

Committee.

ART. V. Terms of office are to continue until successors are appointed, unless removals are required on account of incompetence or misconduct, and during the interim of Colony meetings, removals may be made by the Executive Committee.

ART. VI. The Executive Committee shall make such rules and regulations and inaugurate such measures as shall result in attaining in the best manner the object for which the Colony is organized.

ART. VII. Persons wishing to become members must be temperance men, and of good moral character, and they

ART. VII. Persons wishing to become members must be temperance men, and of good moral character, and they must pay an intitation fee of \$5 to the Treasurer; also pay to the Treasurer, Hon. Horace Greeley, Tribune Office N. Y., \$150 on or before the 18th of February, 1870.

ART. VIII. When the Locating Committee shall have found a suitable locality for the Colony, they shall report the same to the Executive Committee, who shall order the Treasurer to purchase the same with funds on hand belonging to the members, and take a deed for the land in trust for the Colony. Afterward the Treasurer shall deed designated oarcels of land to the saveral manufactures as the belonging to the members, and take a deed for the land in trust for the Colony. Afterward the Treasurer shall deed designated parcels of land to the several members as the Executive Committee shall direct, and such deeds shall be executed whenever a member in good fathe enters upon his land, particularly village property, to make im-provements agreeably to the object for which the Colony is established. If members neglect to make such improve-ments within one year, no deed shall be given, and the amount paid in shall be refunded with 7 per cent interest, and the land shall be deeded to such a one as shall make the incorvements, with the approval of the Executive

approvements, with the approval of the Executive Committee.

ART. IX. After the land shall be vested with the Treasurer in trust, the Executive Committee shall proceed to lay out four quarter sections, or 640 acres, located generally, or most convenient, into blocks of ten acres each, and these shall be divided into lots from half an acre to the same and a quarter each, for residences and to form a and these shall be divided into lots from hair an agre to one acre and a quarter each, for residences and to form a village, but a portion of the lots may be from three to five acres each. In the center, or conveniently, a plaza or square of ten acres shall be laid out for the business por-tion of the town, and grounds shall be reserved for a park

tion of the town, and grounds shall be reserved for a park not exceeding fifty acres.

Arr. X. The lots so laid out shall be sold to the various members, ranging from \$25 to \$50 each, and the proceeds therefrom shall be devoted to the building of a school house and a town hail, and to the establishment of reading room and library free to all members, and to other necessary improvements for the common welfare. Lots are to be held in reserve for sale at advanced prices to such as may wish to join after the Colony lands are accupied.

to such as may wish to join after the Cosony islands are occupied.

ART. XI. The land adjoining the town plot may be divided into lots of \$, 10, 40, or so acres, according to their distance from the town center, and deeded to the members as they may choose, and additional lots at greater distances may also be selected by them, so that the asgregate value may be equal to the value of a quarter section on the outer line of the Colonial property, of which members may have each one undivided quarter section, but no more, with the exception of lots in the village, of one acre and a quarter, one to each, and each member may make his own selection.

may make his own selection.

ART XII. Five half acre lots in the village shall be reserved for church purposes, which shall be free to such denominations of Christians as may choose to build

denominations of Christians as any choose to band thereon.

ART XIII. The object of this Colony being as above stated, no member can be permitted to disconnect himself from the village or town organization, by erecting his dwelling on his outlying land, to be relieved from his share of the expenses necessary for establishing schools and general improvements, nor can any member own a town lot unless in good faith he build thereon. But nothing herein shall prevent a member from residing on his farming land should he so choose, nor shall relig-ious tests of any kind be required as a condition of mem-bership.

GENERAL NOTES.

The editor of a Kentucky paper claims to have in his possession the tomahawk which Tecumseh threw at Col. Richard M. Johnson, just before the latter killed him. The debt of South Carolina is \$6,988,434 23,

of which \$3,173,571 27 has accrued since the close of the war. The State will henceforth pay the interest on the debt in gold. Among the wealthy citizens of Philadelphia

Stephen Smith, coal merchant, worth \$600, 000; William Whipper, lumber dealer, \$300,000; and William Still, coal merchant, \$100,000, all colored men. A Montreal young lady has been "tobogganning"-Anglice, sliding down hill. Her leg was broken by doing the thing, and she might be considered lucky in escaping with a whole jaw after pronouncing the

The population of San Francisco by the Di rectory of 1869 is 172,050, including 8,600 Chinese and 2,850 colored. It 1868 it was 147,950, showing a gain in one year of 24,100. This constitutes it the tenth city of the United States in point of population.

The entire number of sheep in the United States is over 23,000,000. One-half of these are kept in seven States, Ohio taking the lead, with 6,730,126 head, and producing nearly one-sixth of all the wool in the country. Michigan shows third in this list. There is a wonderful "Healing Pool" in Gra-

tlot County, Michigan. A well three and a half inches in diameter, sunk in search of petroleum, began, at a depth of 200 feet, to spoul water so powerfully magnetic that pen-knives dipped into it became permanently magnetized, and the cupe and glass tumblers held in the water were guivanized with a coating closely resembling gold. But the marrelous peculiarity of this water is its healing power. It seems to be a veritable Pool of Bethesda.

When gold was first discovered in Victoria the colonists were cautioned by reputed scientific men not to waste their time in its search, but by disregarding that caution an industry has sprung up within eighteen fears which gives direct employment daily to sixty five fears which gives direct employment daily to sixty five thousand adults, has contributed over seventy six million dollars to the national revenue, and over \$737,718,834 to the bullion experts of the colony.

The Chicago papers are jubilant over a palatial residence just completed in their city, constructed of 34 different kinds of wood, as follows: White ash, black ash, Hungarian ash, white cedar, red Florida cedar, chestaut, cherry, beech, yellow birek, white birch, butternut, Baim of Giffend, abony, red ein, baisan fit, holly, hemlock, American linden. sugar maple, soft maple, two

kinds of manogany, white and red oak, white and yellow poplar, Norway pine, white pine, sath value, spruce, black and sweet walnut.

The Central Union Baptist Association of Pennsylvania recently received a lady as one of their delegates, and passed the following resolution on the

subject: us, Some surprise was expressed at the appointment of a sister

delegate to this body.

Resolved, That we regard such appointment as proper, and we will exhaust our sisters—"last at the cross and first at the separities"—to eats in our body.

The latest method of curing consumption is The latest method of curing consumption is that practiced at an establishment on the banks of the Rhine called the "grape cure." Patients have excellent quarters, plenty of fresh air, and every day go into the gardens, each one carrying a basket, which is filled under the watchful eye of the doctor. The patient then retires to a pleasant arbor, and slowly sucks the grapes. A fine orchestra enlivens the curing process, with excellent music. How delightful! It is claimed that permanent cures are effected in from four to six weeks.

A legementing against a Massachusetts horse.

A locomotive scared a Massachusetts horse to such an extent that he bolted overboard into a pend, among the cakes of ice. A Boston Philanthropist, passing that way, strove to extricate the reckless beast, and tumbled in himself; several bystanders formed a line stretching to the brink of the ice, effected a connection with the struggling youth, and undertook to drag him out, but his weight proved too much for their aggregate friction, and the whole party slid off, and disappeared beneath the flowing wave. The horse, at this period of the melee, put his foot in the pocket of the benevolent Bostonian, completely carrying away the receptacle, and adding to the consternation which ruled the scene. As soon as the bystanders could control themselves they formed a longer and stronger line, and the entire party was safely rescued, the horse silently and composedly bringing up the rear. among the cakes of ice. A Boston Philanthropist, passbringing up the rear.

The Descret News published, a short time ago, a letter from a Mormon woman traveling in the East, in which she said, "You would shudder to hear of the ima letter from a Mormon woman traveling in the Last, as which she said, "You would shudder to hear of the impropriety that is going on between men and women here, and boys even are boasting of their unboly deeds with the other sex; you would feel to giory that you are in Zion. Yes, it is well named. I would not exchange my home and standing there. All the people you meet here seem dead to all religion and the things of God." A correspondent of The Trinunk, who was a member of the "Mormon Zion" for many years and now lives in Massichusetts, enters a foreible protest against such statements, as follows: "I cannot but say with one of oid, "Thou hypocrite.' Have you never heard of anything in Utah to make you shudder! Is there no impurity where a man marries grand-mother and grand-daughter! For you know there are many such cases in Utah; and often they have but a shanty with a single room where they all herd together. I could name many 'green' girls who have been deluded into marriage, and who afterwards complained to Brigham Young, and obtained of him a 'divorce' for \$19, after he had humself 'scaled' them for time and eternity." The writer warns people against the missionaries who have recently been sent over the country, and concindes: "I myself was caught years ago and gathered into the fold, but was very glad to get back to the people who this lady says are "dead to religion and the things of God."

The Oil City Times of the 2d inst. is responsi-The Oil City Times of the 2d inst. is responsi-

ble for the following: "On Tuesday morning last, while Mr. William Thompson, assisted by Robert R. Smith, was Mr. William Thompson, assisted by Robert R. Smith, was engaged in making an excavation near the house of the former, about half a mile nerth of West Hickory, preparatory to creeting a derrick, they exhumed an enormous helmet of iron, which was correded with rust. Further digging brought to light a sword which measured nine feet in length. Curiosity incited them to enlarge the hole, and after some little time they discovered the bones of two enormous feet. Following up the 'lead' in a few hours' time they had unearthed the well-proserved skele-ton of an enormous giant, belonging to a species of the human family which probably inhabited this and other parts of the world at that time of which the Bible speaks, when it says, 'And there were giants in those days.' The helmet is said to be of the shape of those found among the ruins of Ninoveh. The benea of the skeleton are remarkably white. The teeth are all in their places, and all of them are double, and of extraordinary size. These relice have been taken to Tionesta, where they are visited all of them are double, and of extraordinary size. These relies have been taken to Tionesta, where they are visited by large numbers of people daily. When his giantship was in the flesh, he must have stood 18 feet in his stockings. These remarkable relies will be forwarded to New-York early next week. The joints of the skeleton are now being glued together. These remains were found about 12 feet below the surface of a mound which had been thrown up probably centuries ago, and which was not more than three feet above the level of the ground around it. Here is another nut for antiquarians to crack?

FRAUDULENT VOTING AND IRISH DEMOCRATS. The Irish Republic, the able advocate of Fenianism and freedom, has a vigorous article in its current issue on the "Ark of our Covenant," which is the phrase the editor applies to the American ballot-box. We quote from it as follows:

we quote from it as follows:

The week before last we published the names of some 50 men indicted by the Grand Jury, in Brooklyn, for this great crime (the crime of bailot-box stuffing). It is safe to say that 40 out of the 50 were Irish. Great God! what a fail was there, countrymen. So used have men become to this crime, so popularized has it become—public offices being filled with wretches called gentlemen, whose whole duty is to practice the art of repeating, they being encouraged by "partisan judges," and protected by conscienceless afteriffs—that at least 5,000 professionol repeaters are employed in New York and Brooklyn. Each of these will average from six to ten votes, or any number necessary, on election day. The majority of these scoundrels are also Irish. The high devils who are responsible for their prostituted slaves are American, with a sunil sprinkling of Irish and German. Of the American and German we will say no more at present. Before inspecting the mote in our neighbor's eye let us take the beam out of our own.

Is it not horrible to contemplate that there are thousands of Irishmen in this city who think no more of the sacredness of voting than they do of golping beer t Where were those men raised! When did they come to America! What unholy influences have rendered them false to their own country, false to their manhood!

It is poor satisfaction for us to know that these unconvicted criminals are attached to the Democrate party. We go beyond party here, for we all share in the dishonor they bring upon the Irish race. When it becomes a matter of the life of the Republic, we rise above party. Hence, we say to the leaders of Democracy, to the many honorable men which must be in its ranks: If you are patrots, and not mere partisans, if you place the Republic above the party, come out and rebuke this great insuit to you. It is a sorry counterbalance to merely retain a few kid-glove scoundrels in office when the cost is so enormous as the complete violation of the most vital principles of the Republ

tain a few kid-glove scoundrels in office when the cost is so enormous as the complete violation of the most virial principles of the Republic. To the bishops and pricets of the Catholic Church we appeal to denounce the violators of the ballot-box. Look at your list of repeaters in Brooklyn, and pick out your parishioners. Look at your front-cushioned pews, and see your picthoric addernace and saloon keepers and judges. These are the white-handed scoundrels who are crying havee, and sending forth the dogs that are devouring freedom. Denounce them and vindicate yourselves. Denounce them as snemies to God and humanity. and humanity.

THE COURTS. UNITED STATES COURT-IN BANKBUPTCY.

During the week ending on the 8th inst., Or-During the week ending on the 8th inst., Orange County, filed a joint voluntary petition in bankruptey, and discharges in bankruptey were received by Charles Frank, jr., Bronson Peck, Edmund G. Saiss, Joseph Harris and George A. Middleton.

In the matter of the petition of P. C. Hartough, for an adjudication of bankruptey against the firm of P. C. Hartough & Co., comprising, as the petition alleged, the petitioner, William Read and James C. Hayden, the Court has decided the prayer of the petitioner as to Read and Hayden, holding that they were not members of the firm at the time of the filling of the petition, but has granted the prayer of the petitioner as far as it affected Hartough, by adjudging him a bankrupt.

SUPPEME COURT-CHAMBERS.

Refore Mr. Justice Cardozo—The Clark Case.

—This is an application by Marvin R. Clark for the ensety of his child, which he alleges was taken from him by its mother, who now detains it. The mother makes answer that she does not detain the child, but the girl, now 9 years of ace, voluntarily returned to her after being kept away from her by her father a year. She says that he commenced two divorce suits against her, and was beaten in both; that she commenced one suit for divorce against him, which she withdrew under his premises of reform; that he treated her so badly that she was forced last Summer to again commence a suit, which is still pending; that he in that suit stated himself to be entirely without money, and even laid in jail some time through inability to pay the allimony a warded her.

Mr. Clark traverses her return, and an examination was directed. Jusge Cardozo stated that he should not during the examination permit either one of the contest. Before Mr. Justice Cardozo-The Clark Case.

during the examination permit either one of the contest-ants to retain the possession of the child. Had it been a Catholic he would have sent it to the House of the Good Shepard, but he knew of no similar Protestant establish-

ment.

Counsel for the relator suggested that the child should be placed in Rutger's Institute, and as a trial of the cause in March next would settle most of the questions to be inquired into on the examination, the child might as well be placed there until the decision of that suit. Counsel for respondent objected to this disposition, and after some further discussion the matter was laid over to Mon. day, to see if an arrangement could not be arrived at agreeable to both. Mr. Shaffer for relator; Mr. Gompton

agreeable to both. Mr. Shafer for relator; Mr. Gompton for respondent,

Before Mr. Justice Cardozo.—In re Corinna
Lewis-The parties to this suit came before the Court on
Saturday, when the order was settled substantially as
already published in The Tribuxe. Mr. Birdseye asked
that the Court would grant a stay to the removal of the
child till the proceedings could be removed by certificars
to the General Term and reviewed. The Court denied
the motion. Mr. Birdseye also asked that the father be
permitted to see the child, and the Court suggested that
probably no difficulty would be made about that. The
order was signed, and the child left the room still in
charge of Capt. Jourdan. Howe and Hummel for relator;
Birdseye and Crosby for respondent.

SURROGATE'S COURT-NEW-YORK COUNTY.

In the Surrogate's Court, last week, letters of administration were granted on the estates of Michael Farley, Gerhard Hoitford, Philip Nause, Mary Ann Bradshaw, Christian F. Muller, Elizabeth Britton, Wm. H. Bogardus, James W. Fulton, Michael Sheeby, Patrick McGilover, Nicholas Fippinger, James Kelly, Michael Russell, Leopold Guende, Bridget Sheridan, Joseph P. Clark, Charles Gross. UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

A Witness Attached .- Moritz Keyslman, the main witness in the Hoffman distillery case, which is pending examination before Commissioner Shields, has had an attachment issued against him by Judge Blatchfo d, on complaint of the Commissioner, for failing to appear and give in his testimony in the case.

The Knopf Case.—This case, in which Julius Knopf, an alleged notorious bogus bondsman, is charged with execufing and becoming surety on a bogus tobacco bond for

one Laurence, was resumed before Commissionar Osborn the bond with him, well knowing that the property, but ladneing him to personate on property-owner at No. 7 Essex st., whose heim signed to the bond. The further char

SURROGATE'S COURT-EROORLYN.

Before the Hon. W. D. Veeder .- The wills of Before the Hon. W. D. Veeder.—The wills of the following named persons were proved last week; Martha Walters, 41,269, John Forrest, 1100,000; Ann Eliza Anthony, 45,060; Elien Leigh, 42,600; Louisa Roe, 53,000; John Jones, 815,000; Caroline Brogelwinth, 82,000; Mary Dunn, 88,000, and James Short, 83,000. Letters of administration were synated in the estates of Thomas Flancasn. John Jackson, William W. Hadley, Michael Lyons, Joseph A. Gambers, Aon Brannon, Christian Sneller, Ellen Quinn, Johanna Krouse, Siedin Winkley, David Chandler, Charles Gorsch, Andrew Furlong, Valentine Pinner, and Augustus Vanarsdale, all of Brooklyn. Letters of guardianship were granted to John P. Canraddy, Catharine Devlin, Scan D. Wade, Mary Weston, Mary Mulvey, Naph Dessan, and Joseph H. Howard. Howard.

CRIMINAL.

At the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Dowling, was brought a Cuban named Francisco Zipeda, residing at No. 108 Fark-st, on a charge of stabbing Loo Woo and his wife, in their room in Baxter-st, on Saturday night. Zipeda was committed. ... Adaline Hogaman, wife of the proprietor of a basement salcon at No. 103 Chatham-st, who shot Joseph Hines on Wednesday, was committed. She said that Hines had applied to her the most indecent epithets, and, becoming exasperated, she shot him... Wm. C. Davias was on Saturday committed for having obtained from Col. Thomas S. Van Buren of No. 52 Wall-st, the sum of \$5 by falsely representing himself as a relative, and needing that sum to enable him to reach a distant city. He has imposed upon many other persons in a similar manner. At the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, before

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY

S. PRENE COURT-GENERAL TRAM.—Roumerated Motions.
SS. Harrison et al. agt. Peck.
30. Canf agt. Derland.
60. Wells agt. Skinner.
75. Bendall agt. Peterson. 74. White ogt Corlies and so other.

She and agt. Petersus.

She Horsford agt. Freeman.

Consel agt. Albeits.

Waltsfolder and snother agt.

Kahuwenkier.

Books agt. Leayarth impld.

Daby agt. Kernson.

Jung agt. Wagtaff.

Peter agt. Hymna sed so other. Webb agt. Skinner.
Perkins et al. agt. McDavitt.
Buckingham agt. Rodiesa.
Williams agt. Sarjeant.
Woodroff agt. Valentine et al.
Kattenborn agt. Tucka.
Webb agt. Skinner.

89. Webb agt Skinner.
70. Loughran agt. Ress.
71. White agt. The Mayor, &c.
72. Marierson agt. Hort.
72. Markay agt. Markay.
73. Laace agt. Third-are. R. R.
Schusen Cour.
74. Harris agt. Guthrie.
75. Castrollart Advance. 83. Bassell agt. Aborn. SUPHEME COUNT—CHAMBERS

34. Harris agt Gilbrie.

35. Castwell agt Schnefer.

32. Continental file Co. agt 150. Short agt Collect.

360. Cresby agt Dentach.

317. Vicle.agt Vicin.

318. Vicin agt Thomas.

317. Vicle.agt Vicin.

318. Vicin agt Thomas.

317. Vicle.agt Vicin.

318. Co. agt 818.

317. Vicle.agt Vicin.

318. Co. agt 818.

318. Vicin agt Collect.

318. Co. agt 818.

318. Vicin agt Collect.

318. Co. agt 818.

318. Vicin agt C. P. N. & R. R.

318. Legion agt 818.

318. Recoffice agt Kelly 85%

318. Recoffice agt Kelly 85%

3189. Marca set 8. URT-CHAMMER

COURT OF APPEALS—ALBANT, Jun. R.—The following is the day endar of the Court of Appeals for January 19: 22, 23, 49, 42, 43, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55.

MR BATEMAN AND THE MANHATTAN CLUB. The following letter from Mr. Bateman, reagaing from the Club in which the difficulty occurred between him and Mr. Hiram Cranston, is a matter of public interest: Naw Youx, Jan. 8, 1870,

To the Secretary and Managing Committee of Manhatian Club.
GRYTLEMEN: Having been informed that your Committee intends taking action as a committee of incertigation though I have received as deficial information to that effect) apon the recent circumstances which have transpired between Mr. Cransfoo and myself, and as that investigation can have but the purpose of hopeling whether Mr. Cransfoo and myself, and as that investigation can have but the purpose of hopeling whether Mr. Cransfoo or myself are deserting of the reprehension of the Ush, I desired on my own account to frankly admit that, Is administering personal chastisement to Mr. Cranston, I violated the understood counties of the Club. I beg that you will believe, however, that I resorted to that course most one tillingly, and not until I had fully convinced myself that Mr. Cranston would not make the apology flee to me, nor affect to me an opportunity to escreen I from him. When, therefore, I found it mecassary to seek him within the Club, I had made on my mind to accept any consequence that might cause, and likewise to hear all the responsibilities as a member of the Ulab that might remove.

hear all the responsibilities as a memoir a second responsibilities. I therefore, gratiemen, respectfully tender you my resignation as a member of the Manhantan Clab, and desire to express in this connection my deep regret that any obscuring the self-respect, to pursue a round force me, through a marked sense of self-respect, to pursue a round which leads to such a separation. You will doubtless be shis to understand, however, how a man could, without moderationing the benefit as round association, be induced to sacrifice them when he was quite ready to sacrifice life itself bad Mr. Cranton been sman of courage.

A report (in violation of rules of secreey of the Club) was published on Saturday, in which it was stated that Mr. Bateman had been expelled. The resignation must have been before them at the time, and the act of expelling (if such indeed was the action), instead of accepting the resignation is a departure from the rules ordinarily governing associations of gentlemen. Mr. Bateman respected at least the rule of secrecy, and refused to give copies of his letter for publication until after the appearance of the report of his expulsion. A report (in violation of rules of secreey of the

POLICE MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION From the report of Sergeant Wm. H. Lefferts,

President and Treasurer of the Police Mutual Aid Asseciation, it appears that for the year ending Jan. 8, 1870, \$22,433 were collected and paid to the families of 23 deceased members. The receipts for contingent fund were \$399 70, of which \$310 38 were expended for printing, stationery, &c., leaving a balance of \$89 32 in the Treas-urer's hands. The Association lost 25 members by death. The President says the Association has nearly reclaimed all the ground lost by the late Burke affair, and now, on the death of a member, the widow and orphan children receive more than \$1,000. The Association numbers 2,014 members. There were nine deaths the past quarter, and there was collected \$4,015, disbursed as follows: To the children of John McIntyre, Eighteenth Preemet, \$991; to the father of Robert O'Keefe, Fourth Preemet, \$1,010; to the widow of James Kiernau, Sanitary Company, \$1,007; to the widow of John Arnoux, First Court. Squad, \$1,007.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRICES.

Captalss and purses of vessels arriving at this part are requested to feitrer packages addressed to the New Tack Associated Press only to persons exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Shoonton, tensest Agent. News packages for the Journal of Commerce, Tisses, Tauress, World, Sun, Express, Evening Fost, Commercial Advertiser, States Zeitung, and New Forker Demokrat should also be delivered out to the same persons. PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

FROM SAVANNAH-In steamship Gen. Barnes.-L. Fried, H. B. Law, C. W. Sane, W. Neebarn, W. G. Beid, A. G. Palurngton, John Gannon, J. S. Banger, 19 steerings. MINIATURE ALMANAC.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. OST OF NEW-YORK

ONT OF NEW-YORK.

CLEARED.

Steamships—Nerson, Bearse, Boston; Acashust, Restor, New Powerd, Vercedita, Statkey, Fernandina, Fia, George Washington, Gigre, New-triesns; Brunette, Doane, Philadelphin; America, Bosson, Brunest, De Ste, Morton, New Orleans, Monignaere, Paircloth, Sarawah, Join Githoo, Winters, Georgeborn, D. C., Laac Ben, Bourre, Norfella, Join Githoo, Winters, Georgeborn, D. C., Laac Ben, Bourre, Norfella, San Sairador, Nickerson, Saramah, Manhuttan, Woodhull, Charleston, San Sairador, Nickerson, Saramah, Manhuttan, Woodhull, Charleston, Barks—Leonich, Martin, Giagow; Medota, Petry, Havana, Columba, Bhigas—Leopidine, Krestop, Rio Janeiro; La Creole, Spalehhaver, Curacou, Kingara, Gongo, Chethogos, Xasabidu, Sanders, Oportal Gavonfonga, — Gibraliar and a market. Clear Pickens, Rogers, New Orleans, Kasters, State, Foster, Barbadoes, Sannou, Cleareland, Santa Cruz and a market.

Schra—J. F. Fariand, Lesuting, Pernambuco: M. A. Witham, Partridge, Bahas and Pernambuco: F. I. Leckwood, St. John Wilmington; Clear Sawyer, Sawyer, Demarars; B. P. Woolsey, Johana, A. Bussed, Chapman, Bellimore: Fertonella, Kneey, Wank Rivet, Nic.; Clara Sawyer, Sawyer, Demarars; B. P. Woolsey, Johana, Philadelphina; Othelo, Eliridge, Boston, A. W. Thompson, Lawron, Roy-Gilaven; Riverniale, Brown, York River, Va. Dart, Johnson, Stambott.

ARRIVED.

Steamship T. C. Knight, Deaty, New-Orleans, miles and pass.
Steamship Mariposa, Scimble, New Orleans, miles and pass.
Steamship Sterman, Opick, See Orleans miles, and a res.
Steamship Varnua, Spencer, Galveston, Dec. 20 and Key West, Jen. 3 dee, and pass. Steamship Catharine Whiting, Howes, Pernaudina, Fla., unise, and

Att. Steamship Wm. P. Cirde. Morgan. Wilmington. N.C., naval stores. Ateamship Victor, Gates, New Orleans, misse and pass. Bark Argonaut. Sanderson. Shanghae, 119 days, tea. Brig Mays A, Chase, Islam. Matamas, 13 days, notices as.

M. M. Hamilton, New-Haven.
M. M. Hamilton, New-Haven.
Patther, Norwich.
Sterring, New-Haven.
Geo. Washington, Stamford.
P. C. Scholtz, Bridgeport.
Old Each, New-Haven.
History New-Haven.
History New-Haven.
Plantsness, New-Haven.
History New-Hattle S Collins, New Hate Hate, Greenwich.

R. T. Graham, Bridgepoet,
Henry Hubbard, New Hates,
E. F. Mayer, New Hates,
Phonets, Nerwich,
Gea. Meringer, Boston,
Josephine, Bridgepoet,
S. P. Gosdwin, Stamford

Judge Runyon, New Haven.

S. P. Goodwin, Stamford.

Steamships—America, for Brossen. St. Laureot, Havre, Caledonia, Chagowy City of Builtoners and England, for Liverpool; De Sata, Sot Havana and New-Orleans, George Washington and Crescover City for New Orleans, Mercellia, for Fernandina, Pla., San Salvasher and Mercellia, for Charleston: Bance Sell, Se Washington; bark John Campbell, for London; acts. Marian Gags.

ARRIVED... Sunday, January 9.

Steamship Gen. Barnes, Malbery, Saranah, miles, and para.

Steamship Gen. Barnes, Malbery, Saranah, miles, and para.

Steamship January, Blakeman, Elekanon, City Poict, and Nerfells, mides, and pages.

ndee, and pass.
Ship Ever Cirde, McVicar, Caloutta Sept. 19, mdse.
achdoners-hiven and colary size.
Mary A. Preduore, Providence.
L. Adams, Philadelphia.

Port-Winrdens' Motice.

NoTICE is hereby given, in accordance with Section 4 of the Art passed April 14, 1107 suttled "As Actas Recognize the Warden's Office of the Port of Nav Tort," to all sermed uterested in, or having charge of the subject matter of such inquiet, examination is street, that the following results are now unless summitted by the Port Wardens, and that the said surveys or examinations are the composited within ten days next succeeding this notice, in basic cases of the subject matter of seamontain and becomes the within the nodes are succeeding this notice, in basic and respective.

J. Ave's HERRIWAN, Secretary